BOERS DECLINED TO RISK A BATTLE WITH THE BRITISH.

Latter Were in Strong Position a Glencoe, but the Enemy Failed to Make Its Expected Appearance.

ACROSS THE BORDER

INVADED NATAL THROUGH THE PASS CALLED LAING'S NEK,

Occupied Newcastle, Advanced to Dannhauser, but Retired Yesterday on Ingagane.

KIMBERLEY NOW CUT OFF

CONFIRMATION OF THE RUMORED INVESTMENT OF THE TOWN.

Little Apprehension Felt, However, as the British Military Force Is Said to Equal the Besiegers.

TROUBLE IN CAPE COLONY

DUTCH FARMERS, IT IS FEARED, MAY JOIN KRUGER'S ARMY.

Volunteers Called Out-All Passes Wetched by Boers-British Parliament to Convene To-Day.

LONDON. Oct. 16 .- Dispatches from the Cape are very meager to-night, but they include an important message from Glencoe camp, dated 3:35 this (Monday) afternoon, announcing that the Boer commandoes which invaded Natal through Laing's Nek, and, after occupying Newcastle, advanced to Dannhauser, retired on Ingagane yesterday evening, their transport service being reported defective. This will delay indefinitely the anticipated and hoped for assault on the strong British position at Glencoe.

Another dispatch reports activity on the part of the Free State commando in the neighborhood of Aliwalnorth, on the southern frontier. The Boers' advance patrol, the dispatch says, go to the frontier brigade nightly to keep watch, firing shots at intervals as signals. It is believed the enemy intends shortly to destroy the railway station with artillery posted on a ridge commanding the town.

There are rumors that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking and are attacking Vryburg. .A Cape Town paper has a dispatch from the Orange river stating that the telegraph wires have been cut between Vryburg and Kimberley, and it is believed the Boers are taking advantage of the presence of a large gathering of disloyal farmers at Vryburg celebrating nachtmal to attack the town, hoping the farmers will assist them against the British. The same dispatch says the British force at Kimberley is confident of its ability to hold out, but urges the immediate dispatch of a relief

This question of a possible rising of the Latter Will Be Held Responsible for Dutch farmers in the northern portions of Cape Colony is very important. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Colesburg has been inquiring regarding the matter, and, on the whole, thinks the chances are against a rising. He bases his opinion on the prospect of good crops after four lean years, which peace. Nevertheless there is serious disthese districts, while the Free State Boers threaten an immediate invasion of Colesberg and Aliwalnorth.

AFRIKANDERS MOBBED. and that Cape Town is surging with bitter resentment at what is called the Schreiner Cabinet's betrayal of Mafe'sing by its conrelatives at Vryburg and they are furious with Messrs Merriman and Sauer, respectively colonial treasurer and commissioner mobbed whenever they appear in public. Mr. | had at the hands of the Boers." Hoffmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has gone to the country in order to escape the outgovernment, brought the Schreiner govern-7,000 strong and have eleven pieces of ar- | ted contrary to the usuages of civilized peotillery. There is no further news regarding | ple."

the objective point of the invaders being | the refugees." Newcastle. The Boers utilized several thousand natives who were tramping from the Cape government was received from Sir Altheir heavy guns up Precautions are being for the defense of Pieterthe vigilance of the British at the Lady- British provinces in South Africa and not the latter place says the partial closing to say: "It is not open to doubt that the interrupt the supplies for the imperial trans- imperial arms, but the evil consequences of on the water from India. Regular ship- ing Europeans and natives alike."

mines open again, MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED. The Cape Town correspondent of the mes says he learns on the highest au-

n the various country districts. Martial law, he says, has been proclaimed at Mafeking. Vryburg, Taungs, Herbert and Barkley

Dispatches from Dundee say that according to the report of the refugees the Boer All the noncombatants and women and children have been sent from Dundee. The news that the Boers had arrived at Dannhauser raised hopes that they would risk an engagement in the open, but it's now ascertained that the detachment which reached there was only a small advance body of Commandant General Joubert's main column. The advance of the Boers was accompanied by some looting of stores at Newcastle and Ingagane. A refugee asserts that Commandant Viljoen's command contains a surprising number of Hollanders, Germans and Englishmen.

Dispatches received during the day stated Kimberley was isolated, the Boers having cut off the telegraph and the railway. The last message received from that point said: "All the troops at Kimberley are well." As there are 3,000 troops there, there is little anxiety for the safety of the town, especially as the Boer forces are said to be only of about the same strength. Many stories of brisk fighting at that point are in circulation, but, although the forces are likely to have come into contact, all alleged details must be regarded as premature and speculative, especially if the report be true that BANQUET the Orange Free State troops are now in complete possession of the railway from Kimberley to Orange river, seventy miles away. The alleged virulence of the Boer attacks upon Mafeking and Kimberley can readily be understood when it is realized that Bechuanaland is to the Boers what Alsace Lorraine is to France. It is therefore probable that both towns will be forced to undergo a long and dreary investment | His Utterances During the Day Varied before the British are in a position to send a relieving column.

The Orange Free State troops have cut the telegraph wires and destroyed the railway track at Norvalspont, just across the Free State southern border.

Two extraordinary gazettes have been is sued at Dunbar. The first proclaims martial law in the New Castle, Dundee, Klip river, Unsiga and upper Tugila divisions. The reason given is a belief that Natal subjects have joined the invading Boers and assisted the enemy. The other gazette reminds British subjects of their obligations to the Queen and warns them to abstain from intercourse and trade with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

WATCHING THE PASSES. A dispatch from Durban says: "It is estimated that from 11,000 to 13,000 Free State Boers are watching the passes on the Drakonberg range from Olivier's hook to Collin's pass. They have pushed a few patriots down the berg, but thitherto the main force has not debouched from the actual passage, which is being intrenched. Commandant General Joubert is heavily fortifying Laing's Nek. Two Boer spies have been arrested at Ladysmith and handed over to the military authorities. The enrollment of 1,000 outlanders under the imperial government's sanction is proceeding briskly at Durban and Pietermaritzburg. Reports are persistently circulated of a break-down in the Boer commissariat and transport de-

The calling out of the Cape Colony volunteers is supplemented by a decision to raise two thousand more volunteers in Cape Colony and one thousand in Natal. Thus the total strength of the forces in both places will amount to 12,500 men.

According to the programme of embarkations from Great Britain next Friday and the four following days, which has been published, there will be shipped a total of 18,000 troops of all ranks and 1,600 horses. Among the newly chartered vessels are the White Star line steamer Britannic and the National liner America.

Since the reports of the fighting at Kimberley and the Orange river bridge people are urging the immediate removal of families from Daar Junction. The latest Kimberley and Vryburg reports were brought to Orange river by a dispatch rider, who succeeded in getting through the Boer forces. The War Office issued the following note this afternoon with respect to the situation in South Africa. "The dispatches received do not point to any material change in the situation. Small bodies of Boers are reported to have crossed the Natal frontier at various points and entrenchments are said to have been thrown up at Van Reneen's Pass."

# BRITAIN'S THREAT TO KRUGER.

Outrages on Britons. LONDON, Oct. 16.-The Colonial Office issued this evening the correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, respecting the Transvaal controversy from Sept. 8 to Oct. 12. The salient he believes will predispose the farmers to points of the principal dispatches, however, have been published already. Some of loyalty and much anti-British agitation in the telegrams, treating of side issues, are interesting. For instance, the Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hutchinson, wired Mr. Chamberlain on Oct. 2 as follows: "Dinuzulu reports that the natives in The Daily Mail's correspondent asserts the Vryheid district of the Transvaal are that Sir Alfred Milner is worked to death becoming desperate and it is feared they will not remain quiet much longer. The Boers are seizing their cattle and the chief implores the British government to interstant refusal to send a volunteer force vene. I have replied that it is best for the thither. Many residents of Cape Town have | Zulus to remain quiet. My opinion is, however, that the natives in the Vryheid district will very probably rise against the Boers in case of war. They will not much of public works, and the ministers are longer submit to the treatment they have

On Sept. 29 Mr. Chamberlain sent the following to the British high commissioner: bursts of indignation. On Sunday night the "I think that if the government of the streets were filled with angry citizens and | South African Republic commences hostiliit was feared that rioting would occur. This, | ties it would be well for it to warn Presicombined with the pressure of the imperial | dent Kruger that, in view of the persistent rumors that have reached her Majesty's West Indies. We are all proud of our ment to a sense of its peril, as well as of its government as to threats to murger British duty, and moved it to decide to call out the subjects, he and his government are exvolunteers. The ministerial party also pected to protect the lives and property of worked its hardest to prevent the ovation all peaceable persons, British subjects and to Conyngham Greene on his arrival from others, and will be held responsible by her Pretoria, but failed. The volunteers are | Majesty's government for any acts commit-

Another cablegram, dated Oct. 11, instruct-The Natal invasion was made in three col- ed Sir Alfred Milner to "convey immediately umns at dawn on Oct. 12, through Bothas to President Kruger the foregoing warning Pass, Laing's Nek and from Wakkerstroom, in view of the alleged outrages reported by

A dispatch showing the feeling of the fred Milner Sept. 21, inclosing a minute sent by the Cape ministers, urging her Majesty's government to "exercise a spirit of re- | magnanimous compromise in order to avert mote contingency that the enemy may clude a calamity which seriously threatens the smith and Glencoe camps. A dispatch from | merely the republics." This minute goes on down of the national coal mines will not issue of the war will be a victory for the ports at Durban, as was imagined by the a possibly prolonged struggle would be far-Boers, large quantities of coal being already | reaching and abiding for generations, affect-

ments will arrive from India until the Natal | At the end of the blue book is the following cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir | The President Makes Brief Addresses Alfred Milner: Oct. 11, 1:25 p. m.-Most urgent-Inform

the British agent in the South African Re- lowans this morning greeted the presihority that there is no truth in the state- public that the government of the United | dential party at every station along the Illiment being circulated-doubtless with sedi- States has been asked to allow its consul to nois Central Railway. The President made

invaders of Natal are estimated at 16,000. PRESIDENT M'KINLEY KEPT BUSY FROM DAWN TILL MIDNIGHT.

> Made Numerous Speeches Yesterday to Large Crowds of People in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin,

AT MILWAUKEE LAST NIGHT

WHERE HE RECEIVED THE PLAUD-ITS OF A GREAT MULTITUDE,

Attended a Public Reception at the Deutscher Club and Shook Hands of Three Thousand People.

AT WHICH THE PRESIDENT DELIV-ERED A BRIEF ADDRESS.

in Topic, but the Philippines War Alluded to in All.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16 .- The special train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in this city from the trip through Iowa and part of Wisconsin, over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at 7 o'clock this evening. It was the first visit to Milwaukee of a chief executive of the. Nation in a decade and the greeting he received from many thousands of people was most enthusiastic and appropriate to the occasion. As the train entered the station Battery A, First Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, fired the President's salute of twenty-one guns from Juneau park, which faces the lake and within a few yards of the station. With the battery's salute as a cuevery steamboat whistle and everything else that could make a noise joined in the greeting. The President and party were immediately escorted to carriages by the reception committee and driven to the Hotel Pfister preceded by a military escort. After an hour's rest the presidential party re-entered carriages and was driven to the Deutscher Club, where a public reception lasting one hour was held. The grounds of the club were beautifully illuminated and thronged with many thousand persons. During the limited time it is estimated the President shook hands with three thousand peo-

Following the public reception the party returned to the Hotel Pfister to participate in a banquet given by the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. The President and members of his party sat at a raised table, together with Governor Scofield, ex-Governors Peck and Upham and several congressmen. The decorations of the dining room were very effective, the balconies and walls being draped with American flags and the tables were adorned with American Beauty roses, Alabama smilax and ferns. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the banquet started it was o'clock a. m. before the speechmaking

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. President McKinley was the first speaker o respond, the sentiment being "The President of the United States." He spoke as

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen-I am rofoundly grateful to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of the city of Milwaukee for this more than gracious and nospitable welcome. I am glad to meet with he representative business men of this enand business honor stand and have stood amidst the shock and peril of financial disaster, unsullied, and stand to-night unchalenged in the business world. [Applause.] "I rejoice at your progress and prosperit Your products last year amounted to \$142.-000,000, which were carried upon every sea and to most of the ports of the world. May we not hope that with our expanding marour increasing export trade throughout the country, at no very distant future to rehabilitate our merchant marine and send our ships of commerce into every ocean, carrying American products under the shelter of the American flag. [Ap-

the city of Milwaukee have not forgotten the age, the idea and refinements of civilito learning and education-your public library and museum [applause], and n the public reception with the thousands that passed by me there was one small boy clad but with a bright eye and a manful face, carrying a book under his arm that he had drawn from the library, of course. This lad, with others which the Nation and State are furnishing, will equip the young men of the country to take the trust and

affairs after we shall have laid them down "Milwaukee has reason to be proud of the General King, [applause] faithful to ished new laurels to American arms; in the person of General MacArthur Igreat applausel, born in your city, he has brough other branch of the public service, the navy, you furnished the executive officer for the Oregon [applause], the ship that traveled that it was ready for duty and it needed no repairs. [Great applause.] Captain Coghlan, who came from this city, commanded that auxiliary to the navy known as the Harvard, and did splendid service in the

"The toast you have given is the President of the United States. It is not proper banquet to speak to your own toast about the President's policy. [Laughter. in this world for men or nations is [applause], and wherever that calls we should follow. We should not halt-we should not hesitate. Responsibility born of duty cannot be evaded with honor. We are the Philippines; our flag is there-the ment is peace. [Applause.] No terms until he undisputed authority shall be acknowledged in every foot of territory of the [Applause.] After that then Congress will make a government under the sovereignty of the United States. [Applause. In no other way, gentlemen, can we give peace to the national conscience

Governor Scofield was the next speaker. He talked on "The State of Wisconsin." Secretary of the Navy John D. Long spoke on "The Navy. Attorney General John I. Griggs respended to the toast, "Present Responsibilities

and Duties of the Nation.' Congressman John J. Esch, of La Crosse Wis., answered to "Our Country."

SPEECHES IN IOWA.

at Several Points. DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 16 .- Great crowds of his first speech of the day at lowa Falls.

This was at 6:20 a. m. Other points at which he spoke were Ackley, Parkersburg, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Independence, Manchester

The President arose almost with the dawn this morning and was greeted by a goodsized crowd at the Iowa Fails station. He

"My Fellow-citizens-It is a great advantage to meet the people early in the morning. [Laughter.] It gives me genuine pleasure to meet and greet the people of Iowa as I journey through the State, to look into the faces and to feel the stimulo of their presence, and the encouragement which I have always received as I have mingled with them. Since I was last in the State we have added some new territory It is no longer a question of expansion with us; we have expended. If there is any question at all it is a question of contraction; and who is going to contract? [A voice 'Not we.'] I believe, my fellow-citizens, that this territory came to us in the providence of God. We did not seek it. It is ours with all the responsibilities that belong to it and as a great, strong, brave nation, we mean to meet them, and we mean to carry our education and our civilization there. I am not one of those who would take a laurel from the brow of the American soldier or a jewel from the crown of American achieve-

PROSPERITY REIGNS IN THE LAND. At Ackley, Ia., the next stop, Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-citizens-I feel in this presence my former visit to this people, now, I believe, five years ago. I congratulate you on the improved condition of the country. When I was here last we were in a condition of business depression. Times were hard, fear had overcome courage. Now all are changed. We have general prosperity good crops and fair prices, steady employ ment and good wages and we are a happy and contented people. Not only are the peo-ple prosperous, but the Nation itself is doing well. Our revenues are abundant. Interest has fallen all over, mortgages have been lifted and markets have been extended. We are using more of our own products than we ever did oefore. We are importing fewer products from abroad than we have done in many years, and we are sending more of our products abroad than we have ever sent before. We are on a gold basis and we mean to stay there. [General cry of 'Good.'] [Applause.] That is what we are doing i Philippines to-day and that is what we will continue to do until we conquer the rebellion against the sovereignty and the authority of the United States. We mean to sustain the boys in blue that are carrying that flag, whether in the Philippines or here in Iowa. It represents not tyranny but liberty and civilization, and stands for hope to humanity.

IN HENDERSON'S DISTRICT. President McKinley spoke as follows a

'My Fellow-citizens-It gives me great pleasure to meet you and to receive your cordial greeting. It is a peculiar pleasure to friend, General Henderson, and it is a great nor that comes to this district, that your representative is to be the speaker of the next House of Representatives The patriotism of the people for the last

the call for troops was made Iowa, like all other States of the Union, responded promptly to that call. More than a million soldiers were ready to do battle for the Under its call for only 200,000 troops Iowa furnished her full share and one of her regiments did gallant service in the distant island of the Pacific. It did not ask to come home, although it had the privilege of muster out after the ratifications o the treaty of peace had been exchanged. That regiment remained there to uphold the flag and sustain the authority of the govmake the public acknowledgment here in this presence and in this State for their splendid exhibition of devotion to the flag and loyalty to the country. We love the flag: all of us love it. It gladdens the hearts of the old and cheers the hearts of the young, and it shelters us all wherever it is raised on land or on sea. At home of on our distant possessions, that flag always stands for liberty, for civilization, for

humanity, and wherever it is assaulted the whole Nation rises up to defend it." A UNITED COUNTRY. At Cedar Falls, Ia., where a great crowd

had assembled, the President said: "My Fellow-citizens-We are a united peole; we are united in interest and in sentiment and purpose and in love of our country as we have never been before. Sectionalism has disappeared, old prejudices are the orator of despair, has no hearing in any part of our beloved country. We are strongbefore. The men of the South and the men of the North have been fighting for the same flag and dying for the same flag and shedding their blood for the honor of the same country. Lawton and Wheeler in the Philip pines are fighting side by side to-day. On shore and on ship the men of the South and the men of the North have been fighting together. This is the Union we have now and the North and South are vying with each other in loyalty to country and are marching side by side in the pathway of our destiny and the mission of liberty and humanity. My fellow-citizens, the cause of fer. Wherever we have raised our flag, we have raised it not for territorial aggrandizement, not for national gain, but we have raised it for civilization and humanity, and

let those lower it who will. An immense throng had congregated at the Waterloo station when the presidential

"My Fellow-citizens-We have before us a great national problem. We have resting on us a great national duty growing out of our war with Spain. When that war comsentiment among the people. Before the declaration of war the Congress of the United States, under the leadership of your national defense fund of \$50,000,000 for the use of the government in its discretion. It was voted practically without division each house of Congress. The senator assures me that it was done with absolute unanimity. When war was declared the resolution was voted for by all parties from all sections. The revenue bill was passed with provisions for money to carry on the war. So that we started into the war with Spain will all the people and all the representatives of the people standing

sooner than any similar in all history ended with the triumph of American arms; war, having been united on the conduct of war, having been practically united on the conclusion of peace, the question is, shall we stand together until the job is finished? [General cry of 'Yes.'] We have resting ernment in Porto Rico and in the Philippines. Our flag has been assailed in that distant island of the Pacific and I ask the people of Iowa whether we will not stand firmly and unitedly until American sovereignty shall be established in every island of the archipelago. We will not take down that flag, representing liberty to the peorepresenting civilization to those the territory over which it floats is ours by every tenet of international law, and by the United States. We are not there to oppress. We are there to liberate. We are not there to establish an imperial government, but we are there to establish a government of liberty under law and protection to life, property and opportunity to all

who dwell therein. WILL HOLD THE PHILIPPINES. At Independence, Ia., the President spoke to another large crowd. He said:

"My Fellow-citizens-The people are thinking about just one thing now in this the United States have not for a third of -than at this very hour. They rallied to the support of the government when it went to war. They have stood and did stand by the government until the treaty of peace was made. That treaty of peace, ratified by the Senate of the United States, approved by a vote of Congress, gave to the United States the sovereignty and territory of the Philippine islands."

At this point the schoolchildren waved their flags and the President said: "The little ones have been studying their geography, and that territory, my fellowalienate, if he was disposed to do so, which he is not. The sovereignty of the United away by a President. That sovereignty belongs to the people and so long as it is our territory, and so long as our sover-eignty is there by right, not by right of conquest only, but by right of solemn treaty, the President of the United States

(Continued on Third Page.)

I. E. INGALLS THINKS AGREEMENTS SHOULD BE LEGALIZED.

Testimony of the Big Four Railway's President Before the National Industrial Commission.

SUGGESTS LEGISLATION

THAT WILL CURB THE RAILROAD PARIAHS AND ISHMAELITES.

Urges More Power for the Interstate-Commerce Commission and Favors Abolition of Passes and Scalping.

METHODS OF A GREAT TRUST

TESTIMONY OF W. T. GRAHAM, OF THE TIN-PLATE COMBINATION.

Paid Three Times as Much as Skilled Labor in Welsh Factories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The industria commission to-day heard the testimony of President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four and the Chesapeake & Ohio railway companies, on the transportation subject, and of William T. Graham, of Chicago, vice president of the American Tin-plate Company, and director of the Federal Steel Company and the Steel Hoop Company as part of the inquiry concerning trusts.

Mr. Ingalls announced his confidence i the Interstate-commerce Commission as useful to the railroads. He said he was willing to trust the commission to a large extent in the regulation of rates, and would be willing that its decisions should regulate rates not passed on by the United States Court. He wanted the government to aid the railroads in the maintenance of rates saying this power should go with the power to regulate the roads. There was less discrimination on the part of the roads now than during dull times, but he feared that with a change for the worse in the general conditions there would be a return to the old system of discriminations to get freight business.

In view of the fact that one-tenth of the population of the country is directly dependent for a livelihood upon the railroads, he thought the commission should give the question of protecting the roads against one another in the matter of rates a great deal of attention. To this end contracts between railroads should be legalized and suits authorized for the recovery of damages in case of a breach. To his mind there was more danger in giving free rein to the railroad pariahs and Ishmaelites than in legislation. Unrestricted competition was injurious to the railroads, the shippers and the public at large, and he feared that, without equitable laws, it would work the destruction of the greatest industry in the United States. He wanted the anti-pooling feature of the interstate-commerce law abolished, and would go further and ask for a law enabling the railroads to make rate agreements, their maintenance to be

controlled by the courts. Mr. Ingalls also advocated the enforced publication of all freight rates, saying that he would be willing also to submit to the inspection of the books of the railroad companies as the books of national banks are now inspected. He thought the criminal features of the law should be abolished He also favored the abolition of the pass system and the ticket brokerage system. With the proper laws for the regulation of rates, so as to insure steady incomes to the roads, Mr. Ingall said he would favor a system of profit sharing. He thought such a system would insure better service by employes and be more equitable, but felt that

it would not be satisfactory in the absence

of a system guaranteeing stability. Mr. Graham, the second witness of the day, said that the capital stock of the American Tin-plate Company was \$50,000,000, of which amount \$18,000,000 was preferred stock and the remainder common. There were about forty old companies in the combination. When he went into the consolidated company he was told that he could have only a certain amount of stock, and he was given \$100 worth of each kind of stock for each \$100 of the cash valuation his old plant. Since the consolidation had been effected prices had advanced from \$2.75 to \$4.65 per box, but this advance did not more than cover the advance in the prices of steel, pig tin and other ingredients, and the price of labor. Indeed, the profits were not so large as formerly. He said there was no restriction in contracts with buyers requiring them to buy from the American company only. No preferences were given were made to retailers. Asked concerning dustry, he said it had built it up and the abolition of the tariff would kill it abso-

"Could you have organized your combine without the tariff?" asked Colonel Living-

To this question the witness replied: "There would have been nothing to organize." He said that regular dividends had been paid on the preferred stock, but that none had been paid on the common stock. He thought, however, the company was earning sufficient money to pay dividends on this stock. The workmen were paid two or three times as much as the same workmen were paid in Wales before coming to this

F. S. Wheeler, treasurer of the American Tin-plate Company, also made a brief statement concerning the organization of that company, corroborating Mr. Graham's statement. He said he knew of no contracts for discriminations against other manufacturers. He said that the common stock of the company represented the price of the good will of the different companies which constitute the combination

Acting for the attorney general for the State of Louisiana, Edgar H. Farrar to-day entered a motion in the United States Supreme Court for leave to file a bill for in junction on behalf of the State of Louisiana against the State of Texas, prohibiting the freight embargo feature of the yellow fever quarantine against New Orleans. The atmotion on the ground that the court had no many, on May 10, 1854.

jurisdiction. The further hearing was postponed until to-morrow in accordance with

The action is directed against the State of Texas law of 1895 and an injunction is asked to prevent the Governor and the health officer of Texas from establishing an embargo against the commerce of the city of New | FIRST OF THE YACHT RACES TAKEN Orleans because of the reports of the existence of yellow fever in that city. While recognizing the power of the State of Texas to take proper precaution for the protection of the people of the State against contagion, the attorney general of Louisiana takes the position in his bill that the Texas authorities have no right under the cover of exercising police powers to burden interstate commerce so as to make it impossible, which they claim is the effect of the existing quarantine regulations. The assertion is made that no discretion is used as to the articles to be kept out and that the Texas health officer has shown himself to be content only with "an absolute embargo, to be established at his pleasure and to last as long as he chooses to maintain it." The fact is pointed out that commerce is permitted between Texas ports and ports of Mexico, Cuba and South America, which are permanently infected with fever, and the statement is made that the effect of the embargo against New Orleans is to enhance the trade of Galveston and other Texas cities at the expense of the mercantile interests of New Orleans. Hence the declaration is made that the quarantine is "nothing less than a commercial war." The conclusion is drawn that the quarantine is in direct violation of the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States. Relief is asked in the form of an order restraining the State of Texas from using its quarantine regulations as an embargo against commerce between the two

The War Department has received two American Workmen, He Says, Are dispatches from General Merriam, at Den-San Carlos agency, Arizona Territory, The first reads: "The commanding officer at San Carlos reports that Friday night about twelve of the command made an attack on four peaceful Indians, beating them severely. All efforts are being made to discover the guilty parties. Bad feeling among Indians. Will report when matter is more thoroughly investigated."

A later dispatch says: "Have ordered Col McGregor, of the Ninth Cavalry, at Fort Grant, to proceed in person immediately to San Carlos and investigate disturbance between soldiers and Indians. Have also ordered one troop of cavalry to follow him soon as possible and take temporary stand

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury: Available cash balance, \$285. 304,834; gold reserve, \$255,650,132.

Miss Minnie Lovell has been appointed ; stamper in the postoffice at Bluffton, Ind.

The Interior Department estimates, completed to-day, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, aggregate a grand total of glorious breeze, over a windward and lee-\$170,500,000. This amount includes \$145,172,000 for the entire pension service, of which \$144,000,000 is for all army and navy pensions, the remainder being for agencies, salaries, etc.; the Census Bureau, \$9,664,000; Indian service, \$6,800,526; the General Land Office, \$1,690,000; Patent Office, \$1,751,190, and geological survey, \$500,000.

Admiral Dewey returned to Washington late this afternoon on a belated through federal express from Boston. His homecoming, after a continuous round of celebrations extending practically from his arrival at Sandy Hook, marked his first experience in being hours behind his schedule, for the train bearing his party was delayed by the dense fog about New York harbor during the night and pulled into the Pennsylvania depot here at 3:55 p. m., five hours and thirteen minutes late. It was a fatiguing and featureless trip. The admiral was accompanied by Flag Lieutenant Brumby, Flag Secretary Caldwell and General Passenger Agent McKeever, of the Rutland Railroad. The admiral has made no plans or engagements for the next few days and expects to give himself complete rest. So far he has fixed no date for the

### AN ASSAULT BY JESTER Brought Out as Evidence in the Gates Murder Case at Paris, Mo.

PARIS, Mo., Oct. 16 .- During the preliminary examination to-day of Alexander Jester, charged with the murder of Gilbert Gates, in 1871, two persons testified that to travel with Jester, as he was cross and mean. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dulaney, who lived at Middle Grove, told of an actual assault upon Gates by Jester when the men were in camp near their house. During the night they heard frightful screams and when they asked Jester about it in the morning he told them that, while in a dream, he choked the younger man and he had screamed.

# SEVERAL AMBUSHES.

Three Cases in Three Nights Show the

Strength of a Kentucky Feud. LONDON, Ky., Oct. 16 .- Tom Philpot and Joseph Fields were ambushed at Bengtown, n Clay county, Saturday night. Philpot was shot in the head and Fields was shot in the stomach. Both will recover. Friday night Robert Hensley, of the Baker faction, was ambushed near Saxton's creek and was badly shot in the foot. On Sunday night | hulk of the lightship. Outside the wind was John Hibbard, a friend of the Philpots, was held up near Manchester by eight masked men, who cut his clothes to shreds and badly slashed him, after which he was

### FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION. Two Men Killed and Three Injured on the Union Pacific.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 16 .- There was a rear-end collision early this morning at | floated Lipton's flag, a green shamrock in a Granite Canyon station on the Union Pacific Railroad between a stock train and an eastbound fast mail train. H. J. Purple, of Norway, Kan., and Thomas J. Parker, a wealthy stockman, of Salt Lake City, Utah, | the repeated flukes having made the public were killed. The injured were William Sales, Vermont; Edward Parnell, Upton, Ill. Charles Morris, Laramie, Wyo.

# INDIAN G. A. R. POST.

First of the Kind in Wisconsin, and Probably in the United States.

DE PERE, Wis., Oct. 16.-Oneida Post, No. 278, of the Grand Army of the Repulic, has been organized. Several local G. monies. This is the first Indian Grand Army post in Wisconsin and possibly in the

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.-Ottoman | in the weather position. Close-hauled on Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, is seriously ill at his home in this city. Mr. Mergenthaler has been afflicted with puluntil to-morrow to examine the papers in last three weeks has been confined to his the most interesting. They made a beauhas but one duty to perform, and that is the case. He said he would object to the bed, He was born in Wurtemburg, Ger- tiful picture as they raced away like

BY THE CUP DEFENDER.

Shamrock Overwhelmingly Defeated in a Ten to Twelve-Knot Breeze

Over a Thirty-Mile Course.

MILE AND ONE-HALF BEHIND

WHEN THE AMERICAN YACHT DASHED OVER THE FINISH LINE.

Beaten Ten Minutes and Eight Seconds After Deducting Six Seconds for Time Allowance.

### PRETTY DUEL ON THE WATER

IN WHICH YANKEES SHOWED MORE SKILL THAN FOREIGNERS.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger Outpointed, Outsailed and Outgener-

aled Under All Conditions.

EXCURSIONISTS AMONG

AS THEY ESCORTED THE VICTOR BACK TO HER RESTING PLACE,

Semi-Gale Predicted for the Contest To-Day-Fairness of His Defeat Admitted by Sir Thomas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- The cup which the old schooner America won so commandingly against all comers over the course around the Islo of Wight in 1851 and brought back across the seas will probably remain here another year, a defiance to the world. In ward course of thirty miles, Columbia scored against Shamrock to-day in the first race of the 1809 series for the trophy. She bounded across the finish line fully a mile and a half ahead of the challenger, defeating her by ten minutes and fourteen seconds actual time, or ten minutes and eight seconds corrected time, after allowing the six seconds handicap which Columbia must concede to the challenger on account of her

longer water line. It was a decisive contest and magnificent race, magnificently sailed and magnificently won. Opinion as to the merits of the two boats had been somewhat divided as a -result of the flukes during the past two weeks. Aithough the preponderance of expert opinion never wavered in its loyalty to the wonderful speed and ability of the white fiver, no nautical sharp expected the Shamrock would be so overwhelmingly vanquished as she was in to-day's royal struggle. The Yankee boat outgeneraled her at the start, beat her hopelessly in windward work to the outer mark and gained twenty-two seconds in the run home before the wind. There

was a good, strong, ten to twelve-knot breeze and it held throughout the race. The result is undoubtedly a bitter blow because the English hopes of lifting the cup have never been higher since the Thistle met the Volunteer in 1887. Like the Shamrock, she was decisively defeated in the first hour's sailing. The regatta committee, as a result of the showing made by Columbia today, is convinced that the cup is safe. Blow high or low. Columbia, it is believed by her manager, Mr. Iselin, can beat Shamrock. Sir Thomas, like the true sportsman that he is, confessed after the race that he had been

MISTY AND GHOSTLIKE.

To-day's race was a magnificent duel and made up for the repeated disappointments the sightseers have suffered. It was anything but a comfortable day on the water. The prospect was not alluring. Still the mist was carried along by a good ten-knot breeze right in from the east and the old shellbacks said there was more wind where that came from. But the excursionists who went down the bay were not very hopeful until they got outside. The low clouds overhead shut out the sky and the streaked water matched them. The mist made everything look ghostlike and indistinct. The shores were uncertain and shadowy. The sails of the oyster fleet were simply gray dots in the haze. The meteoric torpedo boats were like black shadows flitting across the water. The only color in the dull landscape were the ensigns and brilliant streams of checkered flags which adorned the excursion fleet and the dash of red from the big fresher and whipped some foam out of the

Both yachts were towed out from the anchorages and raised mainsails before casting off. Mrs. Iselin was not deterred by bad weather and was conspicuous on Columbia, wrapped up like an old salt in a yellow oilskin. The crew had on their working suits of white and wore watch caps of black and red, Iselin's private colors. Several of the crew of the Shamrock had on sou'westers. From the truck of the Shamrock's topmast yellow field. The wind kept freshening all the way out to the lightship and the seas split more of their froth. No large assemblage was on hand to witness the start. very chary. A few side-wheelers, the regular fleet of ocean-going tugs and a score or two of steam yachts were all.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the committee boat signaled the course fifteen miles dead into the eye of the wind to the eastward and return. Both yachts set No. 2 club topsails their skippers evidently agreeing that it would not be wise to carry large skyscrapers in such a breeze. Just as the warning gun boomed a driving mist swept in from the east, beating into the faces of the patriots and adding to their discomfort. There was some lively jockeying behind the line before the start and Columbia got the better of it. She clearly outmaneuvered her rival, eventually forcing her over the line Inventor Merganthaler Seriously III. | first by half a length, but leaving Columbia the starboard tack, the yachts plunged seaward, heeling to the twelve-knot breeze,

RACED AWAY LIKE HOUNDS. The first few minutes of the race were hounds. Their sails, to the nautical eye.